

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

Vol. 2. No. 8—\$3 A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1846.

FOUR CENTS A NUMBER.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by EUGENE E. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL, THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Arrival of Murrell in the Choctaw country—Abduction of a Negro Family—The friendly Bayou—Embarkation—The effects of taking a cup too much—Murder of the old man—The Journey's End—Sale of the Captives—Life in New Orleans—Stand and Deliver—New Connections—The Philosophy of Popularity—Burglary on a Magistrate—The Robbery of the young Kentuckian—Murrell's increasing fame—The Effects of Envy—Intestine Wars—The Bloody Affray—Flight.

We left Murrell and his younger brother skirting across the Tennessee line upon their stolen horses, and it is now our business to conduct them safely into the Choctaw country, which they had made the point of their immediate destination on setting out. Being possessed of some ready means, the brothers resolved to pause here for a time, and look about, with the intention of framing some new depredation, with which to signalize their visit to the locality, and to fill their pockets. An observing residence of four weeks was attended with the desired effect, for in the course of that period the elder brother, with the superior address and fascinating eloquence for which he was so celebrated, had managed to ingratiate himself with a family of negroes, consisting of an old man and wife and three sons—sufficiently to persuade them to consent to escape with him to Texas. The conditions by which he induced them to this agreement were, the promise that if they would work for him one year after they got to Texas, they should, at the end of that time, be set free, and furnished with a certain sum of money to start them in the world upon their own hook.

Intoxicated with this alluring prospect, the simple old man placed himself and his family in the hands of the designing and unscrupulous robber, who, taking advantage of the gloomy cover of a tempestuous night, set out with them for a run to the banks of the Mississippi. For two or three nights they made tolerable progress in their journey, but, while endeavoring to evade a threatened difficulty by turning from the direct route, they got lost in the mazes of the Mississippi swamp. Here they floundered about for a length of time, involving themselves deeper and deeper in confusion at every turn, and to add to their alarm, as the geographical difficulties of their situation seemed to increase, the consumption of their entire magazine of provisions threatened them also with the fear of famine. At length, however, by one of those strokes of good luck, which would be called a providential interposition if it were directed to the relief of worthy characters, they fell upon a break in the labyrinth that let them out upon the banks of the mighty river of rivers. They were still however, in a deplorable condition, for they had no craft to help them to the friendship of the stream, and the water gave them no increase to their food, except the lizards, frogs, and other river vermin they could capture upon its banks.

Furiously cursing their ill luck, Murrell ranged in a towering passion up and down the stream, and many a time did he meditate the consolation of his rage, by the immolation of the dusky captives whose care had cost him these misfortunes; but eventually he found an Indian trail through the bottom, and following it closely, had the fortune to fall upon a bayou which led into the river, and which contained a large and strong canoe, securely fastened to the bank. Breaking this loose without stopping to reason on the rights of persons and of property, they rowed the boat to the river, and it being nearly dark, they all embarked, and soon found themselves descending the rushing stream to New Orleans.

In the early part of the evening they boarded a flat boat, and obtained by purchase such fresh provision as they wanted, and a quantity of rum to compensate them for the fatigue and privations which they had so recently undergone. In

the abundance of their restored content, the robbers allowed the inspiring cordial to make the circle of the boat, and out of consideration, as it would appear, for his position as head of the family, allowed the sable patriarch a double share. The gift proved fatal to the simple recipient, for the enemy which he put so incautiously into his mouth robbed him of the prudence which he had hitherto maintained, and betrayed him into several expressions of mistrust that the robbers intended to sell them all in New Orleans, in contravention of their solemn promises to take them into Texas.

The Murrells exchanged signs as these dangerous evidences escaped the old man's lips, and finally, as his conduct increased in crimination and unruliness, they decided that it would not be safe to keep him with them any longer. Coming, therefore, to the fatal resolution of depriving him of life—they landed the next day by the side of an island in the river, and the elder brother, leaving William in charge of the boat, took the old fellow with him, on pretence of going round the point of the island, to seek a proper place to catch a lot of fish. Unconscious of danger, the old man readily consented to the task, and the robber and his victim were soon out of sight of the boat and its crew. Murrell trudged along with the old man in an apparently pleasant humor, until he got him upon the opposite shore, when considering the place fit for the deed, and sufficiently distant from the boat to prevent the report being heard, he fell a step or two behind, and quickly placing his pistol to the back of the old man's head, scattered his brains in the air, and laid him dead at his feet. There was but one measure more to take to finish the business with professional perfection, and that was to conceal the body. This was done in an instant by ripping open the belly* with the dex-

*This is the invariable practice of river pirates and assassins, to conceal the bodies of their victims. It prevents the decaying corpse from collecting those gaseous humors which would bring it to the surface.



MURRELL ESCAPING FROM THE BAGNIO.

terity of a butcher, and tumbling it into the stream to find the bottom; never to return.—Having thus finished his bloody job, Murrell kneeled down on the bank of the river, washed his weapon and his hands, arranged his clothes, and returned to the boat. In answer to the affected surprise of his brother at his coming back alone, he replied that the old man had tumbled into the river, while he himself was at some distance from the shore, and that he could afford him no assistance, as he did not make his appearance again upon the surface. Adding to this account a few expressions of regret, he consoled the wife and sons with the reflection that, what was done could not be recalled, and then ordered the boat off into the stream. The old woman and the boys shudderingly suspected the truth, but conscious of the peril of avowing their mistrust, said not a word beyond the low and bitter moans which even brutality itself could not forbid them. Fortunately they were near their journey's end, and that very night landed on the western bank of the river, about fifty miles from New Orleans. Rejoicing to set foot upon the land again, they willingly followed their captors into the country, and were glad to allow themselves to be sold without expressing a demur for the purpose of securing a final and complete release from the dangerous ownership of their late piratical masters. The proceeds of the joint sale of the negroes, amounted to nineteen hundred dollars, six hundred being allowed for each of the boys, and but one hundred for the old woman.

From the place where this latter transaction took place, the Murrells went to New Orleans, where, being tolerably stored with funds, they both assumed the most elegant apparel and lived with the extravagance of gentlemen of the most extensive means. Their gay habits and the profusion with which they squandered their money in indiscriminate debauchery, attracted the attention of the loose characters and observing

speculators of the swamp, and it was not long before, two of the most enterprising of the latter class, named Haines and Phelps, determined on putting the dashing brothers to a pecuniary purgation. Lying in wait for the elder Murrell until he should quit the house of a noted courtesan into which he had been traced, these two fellows were at length rewarded for their exemplary patience, by seeing the object of their cares turn the corner in the direction of their ambush, in his road toward his hotel.

"Your money or your life," cried Haines, springing from his concealment, and thrusting his pistol into Murrell's face.

"Yes, your money or your life," added Phelps in his ear, and at the same time checking a movement of the desperate Tennessean's arm as it instinctively twitched towards the weapon in his bosom.

"Well, gentlemen," said Murrell, after a brief pause, and with a quiet and complacent smile, "Since it appears from your manner that you cannot be refused, why here's my pocket book with pleasure. It contains enough to reward you for your pains; and I beg you to believe me when I tell you that I am compensated for its loss, and indeed for the loss of every thing else about me, by the consciousness that it will be bestowed upon men of merit and spirit who do credit to the profession to which I myself belong."

"What is that you say?" exclaimed Haines, with unfeigned surprise—"are you of the cross?" "Behold the sign!" answered Murrell, making a slight motion of the hand.

"Enough!" said Haines. "D—n my eyes if I ever rob a brother chipp. You are free, comrade, and we have now to apologize for the inconvenience we have put you to. You must, however, lay this movement entirely to your flash rigging and your handsome jewelry. We have been watching you and the young man that was with you in the early part of the evening for some days, and concluded you were wealthy dandies, who might be relieved of your surplus cash, and no great harm done. But as I said before, since you are of us, here's your wallet and here's my hand." "Ah, I feel the sign again!" continued the speaker in a tone of gratification, as his palm closed with that of the negro stealer. "And now comrade let us know who you are."

The surprise and admiration of the highwaymen can scarcely be conceived, when Murrell acquainted them that he was the famous northern hero whose name had long been an emulative watchword among the "River Rats," "Queers-men," "Trumpers," "Smashers," "Fences," and other freebooters and speculators of the west, and in the warmth of their enthusiasm they swore that he must repair with them to Mother Surgick's,* and celebrate the fortunate event of their acquaintance in a night of joyous revelry.

Finding it impossible to refuse an invitation thus warmly urged upon him, and finding the design, at the same time, to jump no little with his humor, Murrell yielded to the invitation of his new friends, and, being introduced by them to two more of the same class, whom they found at the bagnio, they spent the night in a riotous disorder, which was quite in keeping with their characters, the place, and the event which it was designed to celebrate.

These new acquaintances proved highly beneficial to Murrell for the accomplishment of his future views. He had confined his operations heretofore almost entirely to the upper and south-eastern country, and had consequently never extended his connections with the superior confederacies, whose nucleus and *etc du pont* were at New Orleans. This last and most necessary connection was now accomplished. Haines and Phelps were men of note among their class, and introduced the famous Tennessean to all the resident robbers in New Orleans, and likewise placed him in possession of the names and watchwords of every marauder in their clans, who lived upon the Mississippi and its tributary streams, and whose depredations extended from New Orleans through all the large western cities. New fields of enterprise were thus opened to him; bolder and more daring views broke upon his mind. In the enlarged scope which his vision had received, he grasped with ease the means of carrying out his ultimate designs, and, in the grati-

*This woman at the period referred to was the keeper of the most noted bagnio in New Orleans.

lying prospect, but the habit of the capital of freshened stimulus.

To properly begin, however, he saw that his first object must be to acquire a popularity among his new associates, and through it to gain the position of influence and command to which he aspired. His knowledge of the world, and particularly of the class among whom he was thrown, made him master of the secrets which lead to general favor, and which, if coupled with practical ability and personal daring, seldom fail to win both admiration and insure control. Acting, therefore, upon the shrewd deductions of a sound experience, he devoted himself to the arts that please as assiduously as a politician. He maintained an urbanity of manners, whose smug dissimulation never curdled with a frown; the liberality of his personal expenditures were unbounded; his convivialities were generous and untiring, and in short he soon won the character of a most splendid fellow from all who were brought into familiar contact with him. It now but remained for him to perform some showy exploit to give this sentiment the character of deference and admiration. He therefore projected several bold designs, which, with the assistance of his brother, he intrepidly carried into execution, and which, in addition to gaining for him ample means, also conferred upon him shining fame. One of these was a hazardous burglary upon the house of a magistrate, in the commission of which he tied the owner to his bed, and lectured him on the philosophy of obedience, while his brother tumbled out a lot of costly silver plate before his eyes, and thrust it into a bag already bursting with other plunder. Having waited till his brother had got safely out, the elder robber backed from the room with the most polite adieus, and, as he retired, complimented the astounded owner on the improvement of his manners during the latter part of their brief interview.

Another exploit, equally daring, but requiring more address, was the robbery of a young Kentuckian of fortune who boarded at the same hotel, and whose superabundant cash Murrell had determined to possess himself of before the former left the city. Ingratiating himself with the young man, he at length became his companion, and led him off frequently upon evening expeditions of pleasure. During many of these jaunts and midnight returns to their hotel, Murrell might have had his unconscious friend robbed if he had chosen; but determined to make the matter a thorough one, he wisely waited an opportunity when he could induce the youth to carry all his money about his person. At length he hit upon a scheme. He contrived a dispute between the young Kentuckian and one of his own secret associates, about a matter of fact, in relation to which the latter was designedly allowed to have the strong and incontrovertible position. The bait took, the controversy grew warm in proportion to the positiveness with which the disguised robber maintained his untenable assumptions, and finally, as was natural in the case, the Kentuckian, out of all patience, pulled out his pocket-book, and offered to back his opinion with a bet of one hundred dollars.

"I'll not bet you one hundred, but I'll bet you a thousand!" said the designing disputant, with a supercilious toss of the head.

"I have not a thousand with me," said the young man.

"Well, then, you can put up a forfeit, if you hav'n't," coolly returned the other.

The excited young man closed with the proposal at once, and both parties selecting Murrell as stake-holder, put up fifty dollars a side in his hands to bind a bet of one thousand, the remainder of which it was agreed should be staked that very night by eleven o'clock.

It was already nearly ten, and as the morrow was to decide the pretended wager, Murrell and the young man started off for their hotel to get the money. Obtaining the necessary amount from the landlord, in whose care the stranger had deposited his funds, they set out on their return. It is hardly necessary to say that, in their journey back, they were intercepted in their lonely route by Haines, Phelps, and two more of the clan, who, being parties in the plot, robbed Murrell and his companion of every dollar, as well as everything valuable upon their persons. The Kentuckian raved like a mad man at his loss; but though he cursed the whole city, and everything that was in it, in the bitterness of his heart, he did not, for a single instant, suspect his treacherous friend. On the contrary, when bidding him farewell, a few days afterward, he consoled with him upon their common misfortune, and closed with an invitation to the robber to call upon him in case he ever should find himself in his neighborhood.

The manner in which this whole thing had been concocted and carried through, established Murrell's fame beyond approach, as a man of

superb address, and his previous character, with its corresponding evidence of energy and strength, in another order, stamped him also as a man of universal parts.

The reward for this was the general admiration and profound respect of all the rogues of the district, but this tribute found an offset in the envy of those aspiring spirits whose dark splendors he obscured, and across whose road to power his rapid progress cast a gloomy shade. Among these, a man named Drayton was the most hostile and the most embittered. A sullen scowl took possession of his face when some dashing depredation of the Tennessean was the theme of the animated secret gatherings, and while it exhaled an involuntary tribute of applause from the perverted souls around him, it still like wood upon his heart, and made it shrink from the generous infection. There was a double cause for this antagonism. Murrell had not only shoved him in the shade within the band, but had also cheated him of the wanton sunshine of his sweetheart's eyes. All this had been done by the hero without inimical design, it is true; but still it was done, and baffled ambition and disappointed love do not usually pause to analyse the justness of their wrongs, when they can find the sterner consolation of revenge.

Murrell had noticed Drayton's sullen mood toward him, but, attributing it only to a pique which could not long withstand the force of his good nature and his insidious address, passed it by without conferring upon the slightest measure of regard. This state of things existed for some weeks, Murrell enduring, with a politic good nature, all the blunt rebuffs to his frequent friendly overtures. But the crisis was approaching, when his power of restraint was to receive its final trial. Himself, his brother, Haines and Phelps set out one evening for a frolic in the Swamp, and, in the course of the night, stopped at a bagnio where they found Drayton and two others. Murrell saluted Drayton as he entered the room, but the latter did not even honor him with a recognition. The slight, though trifling, came with a double sting from the presence of the females who observed it, and Murrell, flushed with wine, half turned upon his heel to seize him by the throat. Mastering his rage, however, he sat down and, pulling a female on his lap, sought to drive the insult from his mind. But no sooner had he done this, than Drayton, who, it appears, had some previous claims to the woman's attentions, rose from his seat, and seizing her by the arm, slung her across the room, and then stood confronting his rival with a malignant and insulting stare.

This was too much for Murrell, and, springing to his feet, he discharged a blow into his antagonist's face which sent him reeling headlong to the floor. In an instant the room was in an uproar, and taking advantage of the momentary separation by the rushing of mediators in between, Murrell stripped off his coat and neckcloth for a fight. Then, tearing into the circle like a wild beast bounding into a jungle for its prey, he grasped his enemy by the throat. A desperate struggle ensued, which at length extended to the friends of both sides, and knives being drawn in the heat of the affray, the combat soon became as bloody as it was desperate. From the time it took this change, the contest lasted but a minute, at the end of which time, Drayton fell before the trenchant blade of the Tennessean, fatally wounded.

Fear treads upon the heels of crime, and the instant the negro-stealer saw the measure of his vengeance was complete, he turned to fly. He rushed toward the door, but already the buzz of gathering voices was heard outside, and warned him to seek some other issue. Turning back, he dashed up stairs, and bursting into a room upon the second floor, the window of which looked out upon an open lot, he threw up the sash, and putting his knife between his teeth in case he should want to overcome resistance to his escape, he lowered himself outside, and dropped to the ground. No one opposed his way, and leaping a fence in the rear, he was soon lost in the gloom of an adjoining lane.

(To be continued.)

BURNING A REVEREND SEDUCER.—The hundred of Rochford has been in a state of great excitement during the past week, owing to the Minister of one of the Independent Churches having been proved to have seduced the daughter of a most respectable tradesman in Rochford, with a large family. His Reverence had been most assiduous in his attentions to his poor victim, a young girl of seventeen, for the last three years, and at length accomplished his object. He is proved to have taken her to, and passed the night with her, in a common brothel in London. The effigy of this holy seducer, dressed in his gown, &c., with which the fellow had the impudence to deck himself, was paraded about on horseback on Tuesday night, and publicly burnt in a field amidst the execrations of the populace. His Reverence has a wife and children.—*London Standard.*

NEW STATE CONSTITUTION.—The following is an analysis of the provisions in the New Constitution, and which we not only commend to the present Constitution. We call the attention of the voters to it. They will find a careful examination of these new features of the amended Constitution, be able to make up their minds whether it is preferable to the existing one. To our mind, the difference between the two instruments is so great, and the new is so decidedly preferable to the old, that we have no hesitation in declaring our preference to the former:

1. In civil cases the trial by jury may be waived by the parties in the manner to be described by laws.
2. No person shall be rendered incompetent to sit as a witness on account of his opinion on matters of religious belief.
3. Witnesses shall not be unreasonably detained.
4. Two-thirds of all the members in each branch of the Legislature are required to appropriate the public moneys or property to private or local purposes.
5. There shall be no lotteries or sale of lottery tickets in this State.
6. The ultimate right of property is vested in the people. On failure of heirs, property escheats to the State.
7. Feudal tenures, are abolished, saving rents and services certain under existing contracts.
8. Leases of agricultural land shall not exceed twelve years.
9. The Legislature shall appoint three commissioners to codify the laws of the State, or such parts thereof as may be expedient.
10. A voter must have been a citizen ten days, an inhabitant of the State one year, and thirty days a resident of the district where he votes. Persons of color, to entitle them to vote, must have been three years resident of the State, one year seized of a freehold of \$250 in value, on which they have paid taxes. Colored persons not having such property, are not liable to direct taxation.
11. Persons convicted of crimes, may be totally deprived, and persons interested in a bet on any election may, by law, be deprived of the privilege of voting at such election.
12. The Senators shall be elected for two years, in 32 districts of which the county of New-York shall contain four.
13. One hundred and twenty-eight members of Assembly, to be chosen by districts. Every county, except Hamilton, entitled to one member.
14. Members of Legislature to have three dollars per day, but not to exceed three hundred dollars for the session, except in cases of impeachment. One dollar mileage for every ten miles going and returning. The speaker four dollars per day.
15. No member of the Legislature, during his term, shall be appointed United States Senator, or receive any civil appointment.
16. For any speech or debate in either house, no member shall be questioned elsewhere.
17. No bill shall pass without the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house.
18. No private or local bill to embrace more than one subject, to be expressed in the title.
19. The Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be citizens of the U. States, thirty years of age, and five years resident in this State.—To be elected for two years. Their salaries not to be increased or diminished during their term.
20. After conviction, the Governor may pardon or commute on such terms as he thinks proper, except in cases of impeachment and treason. He is to render an account annually thereof to the Legislature. In case of treason he may suspend execution until the next meeting of the Legislature, in whom the power of pardon or commutation is invested in such case.
21. The Lieutenant Governor shall have only a casting vote in the Senate, where he shall preside.
22. When the Governor shall disapprove of a bill, two-thirds of the members present in each house may pass it into a law.
23. The secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney general, canal commissioners, and inspectors of State prisons, engineer and surveyor, to be elected by the people. The State engineer shall be a practical engineer.
24. The treasurer may be suspended by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature for cause.
25. All officers for weighing, guaging, measuring, or inspecting any merchandise or other property, are abolished; except to preserve the public health and safety, the public tolls, and to regulate weights and measures.
26. The Court of Impeachments to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. When the Governor is impeached, the Lieut. Governor shall not preside in such court. A majority of the Assembly may impeach.
27. The Court of Appeals to consist of eight Judges, of whom four shall be elected by the people, and four to be taken from the senior class of Supreme Court Justices, who are elective in eight districts, four in each district, to be classified so that one Justice shall be elected every second year, to hold office eight years. The city of New-York to be one district. The number of Judges in New-York may be increased in proportion to its population. Three of such Justices may hold General Terms, and one may hold Special Terms, Circuit Courts, and Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.
28. Testimony in all equity cases to be taken in the same manner as in law cases.
29. In each county except New-York, a county Judge to be elected, who shall be surrogate, unless the population exceed 40,000. He shall receive a fixed salary.
30. The Legislature may confer equity jurisdiction on the county judges.

31. No civil or criminal case may be tried by a jury.

32. One of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The clerk of the Court of Appeals to be ex officio clerk of Supreme Court, and to reside in Albany, and be elective.

33. No judicial officer, except justices of the peace, to receive to his own use any fees or perquisites.

34. All laws and judicial decisions may be published by any person.

35. Tribunals of conciliation to be established, and by consent of parties may give judgment.

36. Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature to revise and simplify practice and pleadings.

37. The business of the Court of Errors to be transferred to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Errors is abolished, together with the offices of Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Assistant Vice Chancellor.

38. A sinking fund to be provided out of the canal revenues to pay the canal debt and state debt. The Erie canal enlargement and the Genesee and Black river canals to be completed out of any surplus moneys, after taking \$200,000 for State expenses.

39. The claims of the State against incorporations not to be compromised or released.

40. Recourse to be had to direct taxation in case the canal revenues are not sufficient faithfully to pay the State creditors.

41. The Legislature shall not sell or lease the canals or salt springs.

42. No appropriation of public money to be paid after two years from making such appropriation. In such case a new appropriation is requisite.

43. The credit of the State shall not be loaned to individuals or corporations.

44. To meet casual deficiencies, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion, the State may contract debts to the amount of one million of dollars.

45. When any specific work is to be constructed by the State, and debt contracted for that purpose, the law must contain provision for paying the interest and principal in 18 years by taxation, and such laws must first be submitted to the people at a general election.

46. Corporations to be formed by general laws except for municipal purposes, or when the object cannot be accomplished by a general law.

47. The Legislature may require the individual liability of corporators to secure the debts of corporations.

48. No special bank charter shall be granted. Banks to be under general laws.

49. No laws shall be passed to sanction a suspension of specie payments.

50. In case of the failure of a bank the bill holders are to be paid before the other creditors of the bank.

51. After 1st of January, 1850, stockholders in banks to be personally liable to the amount of their stocks.

52. The Legislature to restrict all municipal corporations in matters of taxation and assessments, to prevent abuse.

53. The common school literature and U. S. deposit funds to remain inviolate.

54. District attorneys to be chosen by the people.

55. Amendments to the constitution to be passed by a majority in each house in two successive Legislatures, and submitted to the people at an election for their approval.

56. The people, by ballot, at a general election, may once in every twenty years call for a convention to amend the constitution.

57. The suits in Chancery and in the Supreme Court to be transferred to the new Supreme Courts 1st of July, 1847. The Chancellor and the Justices of the present Supreme Court may retain office until 1st July, 1848, to hear and determine causes in those courts ready for hearing or decision 1st July, 1847.

58. Masters in Chancery may continue till the Chancellor goes out of office, after which the office of Master is abolished.

59. Office of Examiner in Chancery to be abolished.

60. The present Chancellor and other judicial officers now in office, are eligible under the new constitution.

61. The Superior Court and Common Pleas in New-York, and their clerks, to continue until the action of the Legislature on this subject.

62. New constitution to take effect on the 1st of January, 1847.

FRAUD UPON PASSENGERS.—We present the following from the Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

"**OUTRAGEOUS ROGUE.**"—A piece of rascality has recently come to our knowledge which deserves exposure, and if possible, punishment. A gentleman called at our office yesterday and gave us the following facts. He had just arrived from New-York. Before his departure from that city he purchased two tickets, one for his passage to Philadelphia, and the other to Pittsburgh, from the latter place. He purchased the tickets at Pier No. 2 Water street, New-York. The ticket for Philadelphia was presented and proved to be genuine, and supposing all right, he proceeded to Philadelphia, where he was to present his other ticket to "J. W. Downing, No. 6 Walnut-street." He was greatly surprised to find that no such person was to be found; that he had been regularly done—no such company as that to which he had been directed being in existence. The first ticket had been purchased by the sharpers at an honest office, and sold with the spurious one. The first one presented, costing two dollars, proved to be genuine, and of course no suspicion could be excited of the other, which cost nineteen dollars, until too late for redress. A regular office is open in New-York for the transaction of this business of swindling.

The following is the copy of the receipt for the spurious ticket.

"REGULAR DISPATCH LINE,
Passenger Line,
New-York, Oct. 9, 1846.

Received of Mr. Wissell twenty-one dollars for passage of two full passengers from New-York to Pittsburgh.
To J. W. Downing.

Agent, No. 6 Walnut-street, Philadelphia." The receipt is printed in red ink. We doubt not that thousands of dollars are annually pilfered from the travelling public in this manner."

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

A most awful circumstance has been this week brought to light, which has excited in Chesterfield and its neighborhood feelings of the greatest horror and alarm. The appalling discovery of a mangled human body among some night-soil, in a vault in the heart of the town, has caused this universal excitement. From the exposed and dangerous place in which the body was found, it was at first surmised that some unfortunate wretch had wandered by mistake into the horrid place, and falling in, had been shortly suffocated; but when the severed head was discovered, and a large fracture showed itself across the skull, a more terrible suspicion entered the mind, and that murder had been committed became the universal apprehension. Subsequent discoveries leave little room for doubting that a foul and horrid murder was committed on the 7th of December last, and that the mangled remains were those of the victim. On Friday last, some men were employed in emptying the contents of a large hole or pit upon the premises jointly occupied by Mr. Bunting, corn-dealer, and Mr. Towndrow, grocer, at the bottom of the market-place. During their labor, they perceived a substance which they conjectured to be the decayed carcass of a sheep, and it was carried to a field of Mr. Bunting's, in the parish of Hasland, along with the manure, and no further notice was taken of it at the time. Subsequently, however, one of the men who had assisted mentioned to a fellow-laborer named Green, that he had doubts respecting the putrid mass, in consequence of which Green examined it on Tuesday last, and found it to be the trunk and bowels of a man. Mr. Bunting, accompanied by Dr. Walker, afterwards examined it, and they were of a similar opinion. This led to further search, and the bones of the legs and arms were also found separate from the body; the garters were round the legs as worn by the man when living, and this circumstance led to the body being identified. A good black coat, black silk neckerchief, and a silk pocket handkerchief, marked "G. C.," were also discovered among the heaps of manure which had been carted to the field, as well as a pair of trousers with braces affixed to them. These discoveries led to a renewed search in the pit on the premises of Mr. Bunting, at the bottom of the market-place, when a human head was soon found, having on it very little flesh, but the whole of the teeth and a portion of one eye, and showing a fracture about four inches long, extending from the top of the forehead nearly to the crown of the head. A silk hat was also found with a large incision in it. The whole of the remains were consigned to the care of the authorities of the township of Hasland, and the body was soon identified to be that of George Collis, the son of Mrs. Mawkes, of Brampton, by a former husband, and of whom nothing had been heard since last December. He was about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and good-looking, and had been in the domestic service of the late Mrs. Lucas, of Hasland House; but, since the death of his mistress, had for a time been carrying on business as a butcher, in conjunction with a person named John Platts. There were several circumstances which made the sudden disappearance of Collis little regarded. He had for some time been acquainted with a woman named Beresford, residing in Beetwell street, Chesterfield, who had become pregnant by him, and it was thought this might have led him to leave the town, more particularly as he had arranged with a young man to accompany him to Manchester on the Monday after he was last seen. He had also told his mother, previously, that he should not write. But it appears that he entertained some fears as to the safety of his person by stating, on an evening some time previously, to the woman alluded to, that he was afraid of being murdered as he went home that night, on which her brother accompanied him home. A coroner's inquest sat on the remains on Thursday, at Mr. Mather's, the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, Hasland, before Mr. J. Hutchinson, coroner, when the evidence of Ellen Beresford proved the identity of the body. She also produced the fellow to one of the garters, which the deceased had given her. On the following day John Platts, a butcher, of Chesterfield, was taken into custody on suspicion of being the murderer, and against whom there is the strongest suspicion. The mother of Platts, who is a widow, residing at Durrant-green, has also been apprehended, as well as Henry Knight, his brother-in-law, the possession of Collis's watch having been traced to them. This watch Collis bought of Mr. Thompson, watchmaker, Chesterfield, who noted the number, &c., and it is a very suspicious circumstance that the prisoner, Platts, had pledged with Mr. Wilkinson, pawnbroker, Chesterfield, a watch agreeing in number and in every other particular with the watch sold to Collis; this watch was redeemed by the prisoner's mother as late as Thursday last, and she states that it has been since sent to Sheffield. A yellow canvas bag for money, having a division in the centre, and which is supposed to have been in Collis's possession when he left the woman Beresford, has also disappeared, though seen by Cotterill, the constable, in the prisoner's box as late as Thursday. When Collis and Platts carried on business as butchers, they rented a shop in the shambles, not far from a dwelling house, from an inmate of which we have received the following sickening detail: Our informant states that he was going past the butcher's shop in question, about half past seven o'clock on the night when the unfortunate man was last seen, and that, when he got near the cross-gutters in the shambles, he heard three or four tremendous blows struck in the butcher's shop occupied by the prisoner, and which were immediately followed by loud groaning, which gradually became fainter, and then a snoring, as if some one was suffocating. He is certain that the sound of the blows did not proceed from any solid substance. He returned for his wife, who also heard the groans. They requested the parties inside the shop to open the door, which Platts, from within, refused, saying that he had had a glass of brandy at Mr. Franks's, which had made him sick. There was no light in the shop at the time, and informant thought he had a woman with him with whom he was intimate. This

suspicion he named to Platts; but when the church service was over, Platts took the woman to their door to convince them they were mistaken, saying she had been to church. At the same time he requested permission to wash his hand, which was bloody, and which he attributed to having cut his finger. He appeared to have been down on one knee. It is impossible to be acquainted with the foregoing particulars without feeling the most horrible suspicions. That Collis was murdered there can be no doubt—the frightful rent in the skull too surely proves it; and that his body was afterwards dismembered, and conveyed piecemeal to the disgusting hole from which it was dragged forth, does not seem to admit of a question.

At the Inquest, Valentine Wall, a laborer of Chesterfield, Robert Ashley, and Thomas Green deposed to finding the body as above described. Mr. Bunting, a flour dealer, who had directed the soil pit to be emptied, also proved the finding of the mutilated remains, and the several articles of dress above enumerated.

Thomas Wilcockson, tailor, Chesterfield, deposed to having, on Wednesday, seen some clothes in the possession of the constable of Hasland, a single breasted black frock coat, lined in the skirts with figured Orleans; black cloth trousers, black silk neckerchief, another handkerchief, which witness supposed to be a pocket handkerchief; it was silk, striped with red; there was edging to the coat; the trousers with braces buttoned behind; the coat would fit a man of 11 stone; the trousers would fit a man about 5 feet 6 inches. On the silk pocket handkerchief were the letters "G. C." worked in silk about the middle of the edge of the handkerchief. The pockets of the coat were in the platts.

Thomas Cowley, laborer, of Chesterfield, cleaned the convenience the time previous to this. It was about 14 months ago. It was perfectly emptied.

Ellen Beresford examined—"She knew George Collis. He was a young man. He was a gentleman's servant. Believed that she was on very intimate terms with him. Saw him last on the 7th of December, at witness's house, when he had on a black cloth suit coat, black cloth trousers, and a canary colored waistcoat. He had a black silk neckerchief with a red stripe, his initials, "G. C." were on the side; had hemmed a black neckerchief for him. Knew his garters, one was red, the other was white. Knew the pocket handkerchief well. Recognised the clothes directly. Has the fellow to the white garter. He was 5 feet 6 1/4 inches in height. He was wearing a silk hat, which he had purchased at Sheffield. He had on boots laced at the sides. He left witness at 25 minutes to 7 o'clock on the evening of Sunday. They were very good friends when they parted. He promised to see witness again on Monday evening, at 6 or half past 6 o'clock. Never saw him afterwards. The witness also detailed other circumstances, which we suppress, at the request of the Coroner, lest justice should be defeated by their publicity.

Mary Mann, mother of deceased, deposed that deceased lived with her some months at Brampton. Witness saw him last in the early part of September. It was on a Sunday. He did not say then that he was going away. Witness had never seen him since, nor had she ever heard of him. He was dressed in a black coat, buff waistcoat, and black trousers, white ribbed stockings, and light colored neckerchief. He had also in his pocket a handkerchief, marked with his initials. He had also a yellow canvas purse in his possession. Witness did not know how much money he might have had in his pocket, but he had some. Thinks he had two keys upon him. The constable who had charge of the case showed her some clothes this morning.

The clothes were here brought into Court; the mother instantly exclaimed, "Oh! they are his," evidently much affected.

Thomas Harvey, shoemaker, of Chesterfield, was then called and sworn. On the 7th of September last, about half past 7 o'clock in the evening—it was on a Sunday—he passed the shop at the corner of the shambles, occupied by Platts. When witness passed the shop, he heard blows of a dull, heavy, deadly character, not such a sound as when a blow is struck. It appeared to him as if something stuck to the back of the cleaver. It did not sound like wood. The blow was repeated three or four times, and after the first or second blow, he was not positive which, he, witness, heard a deep moaning, which was repeated. He was so confused at the time, he could not swear exactly whether he heard the words, "Oh dear," or not. Witness then went back to his friend's house, and said to the persons there, "Oh my God, there's murder in Platt's shop." Witness's brother, who was smoking in the chimney corner, laughed at what he (witness) said. Witness and his wife, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Bellamy, then came away. After this they again called at Platt's shop, and asked him what he was doing? He said "I am sick." Witness said, "Who have you got in the shop?" He (Platts) said, "Nobody; I have had some rum." Witness's wife or sister then asked Platt whether they should fetch him some water. He said, "No, I shall be better directly." One of the women then charged him (Platts) with having his girl in the shop, and he said, "I have not any body here." Witness could not exactly remember any more.

Elizabeth Harvey, wife of the preceding witness, gave a most minute detail of the whole circumstances, as previously sworn to by her husband.

James Radford, jail keeper at Chesterfield, was then called and sworn. He stated that the prisoner made the following voluntary statement:—"I am innocent of the murder of George Collis; those who have murdered him I hope will be found out, for him and I were the best friends. The watch which was in pawn at Cockson's I bought of a man named 'Lankey' Bill, (a provincialism for a Lancaster man.) I gave him 10s. for it; he told me he had won it at a raffle at Mansfield. I borrowed 8s. of Walker. He said the watch is now at your house; you will find it under the bank in the pantry." He (witness)

and William Sharp, another constable, then went to the house, where he found the watch as described. It was wrapped in paper, and appeared to be concealed. [The watch was here produced by the witness. It was a good silver article, rather of an antique appearance, but appended thereto was a stout steel chain and neat appendages.]

Radford, by desire of the Coroner, then showed the watch to the mother of deceased, who declared it to have belonged to deceased up to the time she last saw him.

Caroline Redmall, the wife of a pork butcher in the Shambles, said—"Platt, in the early part of January, offered me a watch for sale: the one produced is the one he offered. He told me at the time that he had won it at a raffle at Mansfield. He wanted £2 for it. Witness made him no offer for it; she was not in need of any thing of the kind."

THE VERDICT.

On Thursday night at nine o'clock, the Jury empaneled at the Shoulder of Mutton, Hasland, before Mr. Hutchinson, the Coroner for the district of the borough of Chesterfield, in the case murder and mutilation of the body of George Collis, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against John Platts, the butcher, of the Shambles Chesterfield, with whom the deceased had been for some time in partnership. The prisoner has since been fully committed to Derby jail to answer the charge at the Spring Assizes.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

NEW CITY CHARTER.

The City Convention called together by the people to revise and amend the Charter of this city, adjourned *sine die* on Monday evening. The amendments were adopted by the assenting vote of the Convention, with the exception of Dr. Hasbrouck, of the Fourteenth Ward. Resolutions were then passed to pay the members, officers, printers, &c., and the proceedings closed with the usual complimentary addresses between the former and the presiding officers. The following are the principal recommendations and alterations worthy of note:

The Common Council shall have no power to take private property for public purposes, without just compensation, to be ascertained by the commissioners of estimate, or by a jury, if the party is dissatisfied, nor emit bills of credit, nor loan the credit of the city, or subscribe to any stock, or increase the funded debt of the city, unless a law for the purpose be first approved by the citizens at a general election.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall have the sole power of impeachment, and pending such impeachment, the party impeached shall not perform the duties of his office. The Board of Aldermen shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected to the Board.

The Alderman shall each receive a salary of \$500 a year, and the Assistant Alderman \$250 a year.

A sinking fund shall be created for the redemption of the city debt, and all the proceeds derived from commutation of quit rents or grants, net proceeds of sales of real estate owned by the city, all bonds and mortgages collected, fees for licenses of pawnbrokers, hackney coaches, &c., for exclusive use of piers and wharves, market fees and market rents, taxes collected from floating debt and fire debt stock, &c., appropriated to it.

A sinking fund shall be provided for the payment of the interest on the city debt, by appropriating all the interest on bonds and mortgages, commutation money of alien passengers, mayoralty fees, and all fines and penalties; said regulations not to impair any existing pledge.

The Common Council may commute for alien passengers in a sum not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 each. When such are aged, decrepid, or infirm, a bond may be required as to their maintenance for five years.

Amendments can be made to the charter on a two-thirds vote of the Common Council, and the approval of a majority of the citizens.

The legislative power is to be in the Common Council, and the executive direction in the Mayor, heads of departments, and other executive officers, subject to the laws of the Common Council.

The heads of departments, including the Chief of Police, to be elected by the people; and the heads of bureaux, or sub-departments, nominated by the Mayor, and approved by the Board of Aldermen. [Except the Chief, the Police department has been left to the action of the legislature.]

No public property or right of ferry shall be disposed of otherwise than at public auction, and no right of ferry shall be given for a longer term than 7 years.

The payment of contracts for sewers, &c., is regulated.

All fees to Judges, clerks, or any officer of the city government are abolished, and a regular salary to be given them; said officers to pay the fees received by them into the city treasury.

All assistant and police justices to be elected for four years—the jurisdiction of the justices courts to be extended to \$100, and their judgments to that amount, as also those in the Marine Court, when filed, to be a lien on real estate.

The fees in the Marine and Justices courts, except as to jurors, witnesses and constables, are reduced to a stated point.

Those courts shall have jurisdiction in actions of trespass, except as to title of real estate—false imprisonment, libel, slander and assault and battery. But the Justices courts to have no jurisdiction as to seamen's wages or a marine test.

The city to be divided into police districts.—Each district shall hold at 9 o'clock every morning, Sunday's excepted, under a police magistrate and two Aldermen receiving one dollar per day for such in addition to their salary—said court to possess the power now exercised by the Court of Special Sessions.

FACTS ABOUT THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—There are only 240 convicts now in this prison; a smaller number than there has been for thirteen years.

No women have been confined in the State Prison since 1838.

Out of sixty-five who have been sent there the past year, fifteen have been recommitted.

No criminal has returned to prison who has been assisted by the Boston Society in aid of Discharged Convicts.

The largest number in at one time was four hundred.

There has been but one death for over two years.

A Society has been formed, called the Massachusetts State Prison Society for Moral Improvement and Aid. The first meeting was held on the last fourth of July. The Warden is President, the Chaplain Vice-President, the Clerk of the Prison Secretary. Perhaps this is the first Society of the kind in the world.

Under a former Warden, every convict was forbidden to look up from his work when spectators entered. Now every prisoner may look, provided he does not neglect his labor.

Convicts, on leaving the prison, are allowed a small sum of money, never over \$5; seldom that amount. If they have no friends, they are directed to the legal agent; generally they prefer coming to this office, and we then find them employment.

Eight convicts are now in prison for life, who were to have been executed. There is a young man there who was condemned at thirteen years of age to be hung. He has been in nine years. Some efforts have often been made to pardon him. Who will employ him if he is released? About eighty convicts are annually discharged.

SARCASTIC SENTENCE.—Old Elias Eyes, formerly first Judge of Windsor county, Vt., was a strange composition of folly and good sense, of natural shrewdness and want of cultivation.—The following sentence was pronounced upon a poor fellow for stealing a pair of boots from Gen. Curtis, a man of considerable wealth in the town of Windsor:—

"Well," said the judge, very gravely, before pronouncing sentence of court, undertaking to read the young villain a lecture, "you are a fine fellow to be arraigned before a court for stealing. They say you are poor—and no one doubts it who looks at you, and how dare you, being poor, have the impudence to steal a pair of boots? Nobody but rich people have a right to take such things without paying!—then they say you are worthless—that is evident from the fact that no one has ever asked justice to be done you; all, by unanimous consent, pronounced you guilty before you were tried. Now you, being so worthless, was a fool to steal, because you might know you would be condemned. And you must know it was a great aggravation in your offence that you have stole them in the large town of Windsor! In that large town to commit such an act is most horrible! And not only go into Windsor to steal, but you must steal from that great man, General Curtis! This caps the climax of your iniquity. Base wretch! why did you not go and steal the only pair of boots which some poor man had, or could get, and then you would have been let alone; nobody would have troubled themselves about the act. For your iniquity in stealing in the great town of Windsor, and from the great General Curtis, the court sentences you to three months' imprisonment in the county jail; and may God give you something to eat!"

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The body of a beautiful young girl, apparently not twenty years old, was found on Saturday last, in the dock at the foot of Clinton street, East river. She had been but a short time in the water, and seemed nearly as fresh and blooming as though wrapped in a calm and gentle slumber instead of the never breathing sleep of death. She was fashionably attired—had long, luxuriant hair, hazel eyes, and exquisitely white and regular teeth, with features and form of almost perfect mould. There appeared no clue to her name or residence—her pockets containing only a few small coins of some kind of foreign money, either Swedish or German, together with a trunk key and tooth brush. On the bosom of her chemise were the letters "R. T." which initials may perhaps lead to her being identified. The appearance of the body was singular—the physician on the coroner's inquest testifying that the cheeks were still flushed, although otherwise the appearance indicated death by drowning.

INCENDIARISM IN FRANCE.—Incendiary fires continue to desolate all France, and Burgundy in particular. Seven villages of the district of Morvand had been almost entirely consumed during the last three weeks, and notwithstanding the vigilance of the police and the inhabitants, it had been impossible to seize the incendiaries.—The whole population had been ever since on the watch, day and night, and it was dangerous for strangers to traverse the country. In the districts of Montargis and Gien, the agitation was extreme. The inhabitants every where mounted guard, and several persons mistaken for malefactors, had been either killed or wounded by the armed peasantry.—*Liverpool Times.*

COUNTERFEITS.—A counterfeit five, letter D, on the State Bank of Albany, is in circulation in New-York. "Draper, Toppin & Co., New-York and Philadelphia," are the assumed names of the engravers. On the right side are the Massachusetts State arms. It seems to be from an altered plate—"New-York" is the mispelling in its title, and there are other marks of spuriousness.

MURDER.—Alexander McIntosh, a Pennsylvanian, was killed at Charlestown, Mass., by a Scotchman named Alexander Roy, on Sunday night. They were fellow workmen in a marble factory, and fellow boarders. The cause of the quarrel appears to have been very slight, and the murder was committed after McIntosh had gone to sleep.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1946.

NATIONAL INDEPENDENT POLICE.—All business of a civil or criminal character, involving the loss or recovery of property, or offences against the laws, will be punctually attended to by the proprietors of this paper, who have several of the most competent men in the United States in their employ. The utmost secrecy is observed in all communications transmitted to their care, and, whenever necessary, the principals will assume the direct accomplishment of the business.

RAPID INCREASE.—During the past week there have been added to our list of yearly subscribers, *Two Hundred and Eighty*—as our subscription book will show. Among these are additions, that place the Gazette in the possession of every officer of the United States Army in command of a company, and of every Military Post and Recruiting Station in the service.

The army desertion list, published on our last page, will thus be presented to the view of every soldier, and the preventive effects thus produced, we need not anticipate. It is enough to know, that the desertions from our small army, even under the peace establishment, caused a loss to the government of *one hundred thousand dollars* per annum, for the past ten years, and that since the publication in our paper, of the names and description of deserters, the number has gradually decreased and is still decreasing.

THE RICHMOND TRAGEDY.—This extraordinary case, though more than a month old, and now for the third time under the process of a full investigation, has outlived the limit of ordinary horrors, and maintains its hold upon the public mind with unabated interest.

During its progress through its successive stages of development, it has been amusing to observe the various and conflicting opinions of the press, and to note at the same time, the wilful misconstruction of a matter, the details and points of which are too simple to confuse even the most ordinary mind. Apart from the social position of the parties, the offence which gave rise to the bloody denouement, was, we regret to say, a very ordinary affair of adultery or crim con, between a bold, flagrant and licentious woman, and a man whose personal conceit and loose morality made him easily convertible to her desires. They sinned and were discovered, and the husband, whose rights had been abused, instead of contemptuously turning the strumpet out of doors, and seeking a legal obliteration of the stain upon his name, chose to transcend the law, and snatch a smaller and less dignified amends, by the deliberate assassination of the least offending party.

Having thus despised and rejected the high authority which declared his hurt merely a civil wrong, he is to be held strictly answerable to that power, not only for the rude assumption of its attribute, but for every grain of the desperate excess beyond the measure of redress allowed.

The statute tendered him a divorce and damages, but he spurned the offer, and seized his victim's life. Had he supposed the law was insincere, or that his proof could not be made out to claim its vindicating action, he might offer partial palliation for his conduct, but he rejected its award as insufficient, and is responsible for the exact degree of his criminal excess. That excess was murder, and, if the Law lives, as a murderer he must be punished.

We do not wish to palliate Mr. Hoyt's offences, for we have no sympathy for seducers, either male or female, but now that the erring man has paid the last and heaviest penalty for earthly sin, the most reluctant charity should not refuse him the scanty justice he deserves.

We have the evidence, put in by the husband himself, that Hoyt, instead of being the seducing party, was himself the victim of seduction; that at different times he sought to discourage the continuance of the dangerous connection; that when discovered by Major Pollard, he promised, (and doubtless in good faith, if the reproaches in the lady's letters are to be believed,) that the guilty correspondence should cease, and the connection end, but that his resolutions were rendered idle by the reckless eagerness of the infatuated woman, who, regardless of appearances, pursued him even to his hotel.

Here is a state of things to which nine bachelors out of ten would have fallen victims, but which, though it does not excuse Hoyt for yielding to the fascination, asks some pity for his fate, and claims some exemption from the general execration which is due to the deliberate seducer.

While, however, these considerations soften the complexion of Hoyt's guilt, they do not add in a corresponding degree to the offence of Mr. Myers, for the letters which defined the true position of the parties did not fall into his possession until after the fatal deed had been committed. In that view alone can his lawyers be excused for their introduction of the letters in the case, for had their facts been present to his mind, the

assassination would have been barbarous indeed.

In reviewing the whole affair again, we see no reason to change the impressions which we have expressed before. We cannot but regard Hoyt as a weak, erring, but true hearted and gallant man, who with his dying breath took a perjury upon his soul, to shield the partner of his guilt; the husband, as a rash, imprudent fool, who has made himself an assassin, to be considered a man of spirit; and the woman, as a base, wanton creature, who, for the mere gratification of her lust, could divide her amorous protestations with equal fervor between a lover and a husband; who could insult the death bed of the former with a mean reproach; who can tamely outlive her own shame, her husband's honor, and her lover's life; and who, lastly, with a refined sensibility which almost staggers the belief, contributes her aid to a defence,* the main design of which is to consign the memory of her murdered "darling" to general execration.

Of the three main actors in the tragedy, we have but to say in conclusion, that the first has paid the penalty of his offence with his life; the second must yield an equal offset to the outraged law; and the last—the last must be allowed to live and to rejoice in her escape, until she receives her final punishment from heaven.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have learned that the murderers were discharged by the Examining Court amid loud huzzas. Hereafter, let Assassination be armed and sanctioned by the State, and Justice and the laws give place to Rapine and Revenge.

* Major Pollard told Mrs. Myers that he saw Hoyt's miniature spoken of in the letters, and as it might be wanted in Court, she had better give it to him. She accordingly handed it to him.

POLICY AND "SWEAT" SHOPS.—We call the attention of the members of the grand jury, who will be summoned next week to attend the November term of the Sessions of this city, to the "Sweat" shops in Courtland street, near Broadway, recently opened by policy dealers, who have left their swindling business through our expositions, and also to the operations of James T. Bache's policy shop, under Howard's Hotel, two doors from Maiden Lane. The gentlemen who called upon us relative to their clerks who have dealt with Bache, will find the necessary papers ready on Monday morning.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—We have excellent reasons for believing that the statement made by Captain Sydney Lane, of Norfolk, Va., that he lost \$4,344 at the circus in this city, on the night of the 21st of October, was false. He offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the \$4,344, and so firm are we in the belief that he never lost a cent, that we will give an additional reward of \$500 if one cent is recovered, or any body ever arrested who stole it. This self-robery is becoming entirely too common.

THE ELECTION for State, Congress and County Officers takes place on Tuesday next throughout this state. The contest will be close and exciting, but judging from the spirited character of some of the city assemblages, especially that in the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Eighth, Ninth and Fourteenth wards, to confirm the nomination of David C. Broderick, Esq., the Democrats appear to be making the strongest exertions for a victory. The Constitutional and Charter questions, are perhaps, the most important of all, and should draw out the whole force of all parties.

THE CANDIDATES for Assembly from this city, of all parties, have been addressed on the subject of so regulating the police as to place them six hours on duty and six hours off, alternately, and have in every instance where answers have been received, replied in the affirmative.

PROCLAMATION.—The recently elected Native American Sheriff of Philadelphia, has issued a proclamation throughout his bailiwick against horse-racing, fire rowdying, &c. The effect of which, we hope, will produce some reformation in the district of Southwark, where his political friends are in the majority.

LOTTERIES.—Lotteries, says the London Weekly Despatch, have been abolished by act of Parliament, and now marriage is the only lottery the law allows.

A FLEXIBLE ROGUE.—Edwin Wilcox, who was brought to this city some months ago from the west, on charges of perjury and false pretences, and who managed to escape so fortunately, by some secret *modus operandi*, has abandoned his presbyterian faith, and joined the Mormons.

THE CROES' CASE, OR LOVE vs. LUNACY.

"Fathers have flinty hearts."

The result of this novel and interesting case, by a verdict of insanity against Miss Henrietta Croes, because she had the good sense to despise the false prejudices of wealth and caste, by marrying a poor and honest man, has been a matter of the most unfeigned surprise to all who have heard it, and has usurped a very prominent place in the exciting topics of the present most exciting week.

Our readers will doubtless recollect the main features of this strange romance, but as the verdict of the jury, has lent the case an additional interest, it will not be amiss to briefly state them again. There lived at Keyport, in the State of New Jersey, a certain Episcopalian Clergyman, of rather aristocratic character and pretensions, named Mr. Croes, whose earthly condition may be somewhat defined by his employment, besides other servants, of a young and good-looking Irish gardener, named William Patterson. Mr. Croes it appears had several daughters, one of whom, as is very frequently the case in large families, was less cared for than the rest, and who, in consequence of being forced into a subservient position, and made the recipient of the slights of her more favored kin, became wayward and self-willed. This resisting spirit evinced itself in various trifling ways, but at length it vindicated itself from the affronts which gave it birth, by a more judicious course. A course by which she might escape her humiliating position in the family, and become her own mistress forever and for aye. She had observed William Patterson, the gardener, with an eye of favor, and regarding him as the only means of escaping her domestic griefs, overlooked his humble state, and yielded him her hand and heart. In the relative positions of herself and lover, parental consent was of course not to be expected, and the only aids they therefore sought to consummate their mutual resolve, was a dark night, an open widow, a rope-ladder, and a boat to carry them to this city. In short, they eloped, and they were married.

On learning this state of affairs, the Reverend father, shuddering at the bare thought that a base laborious profession should stain the escutcheon of the "Croes," pursued the fugitives forthwith, and having them arrested, conveyed them to the office of the Chief of Police. That officer, however, finding that neither love, marriage, nor its natural indulgencies were a crime by the statute, refused to hold the parties, and the foiled father was obliged to make his next assay upon the virtue of the Tombs. He declared his daughter out of her mind, offered in evidence the conclusive fact of her marrying below her station, and prayed for the forcible separation of the loving pair, by the young lady's commitment to the cells. The presiding magistrate, however, was as cruelly sensible as the Chief of Police, and refused to take cognizance of the unprecedented complaint. Thus far the law and its ministers had proved most savagely unkind to wounded pride, and the baffled parent had no resource to fall back upon, except the yielding affection of his daughter. This time he did not miss his calculation, for it proved of more avail than all his sterner measures, and the foolish trusting girl, forgetting her prudence in the consciousness of her just cause, consented to remain at the Tombs all night, on the understanding that she should be liberated in the morning. The concession met with an undue return. The morning came, but with it instead of the release, came a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding the young lady before Judge Daly, of the Common Pleas, who deciding the matter out of hand, committed the unfortunate girl to the care of two keepers of a medical asylum, leaving the disconsolate husband to go his ways, wifeless and hopeless.

The separation was complete, yet there still remained something to be done. It was necessary that the blood of the "Croes," should be legally cleansed from the stain of this abhorred connection. An application was, therefore, made to the Court of Chancery to dissolve the marriage, on the ground of the insanity of the lady, which being entertained, the case was given out, (as is the custom of the Court of Chancery in relation to its dirty work) to be investigated by another court. The Oyer and Terminer was the tribunal to which the job was assigned, and hence the trial of which the last and present week has been the witness.

Appearing, by three of the most able counsel his money could produce, Mr. Croes then proceeded to establish the position on which his hopes of dissolving the hated union were based.

The witnesses in the case were, first, her sisters, who, testifying evidently under a strong bias, and actuated by the same feelings as the father, solemnly alleged that she was slovenly in her dress, that she was wayward in her disposi-

tion, that she was kept mostly among the servants, that she wore mean apparel, (because she could not get any better), that she exercised her religious right by refusing to be confirmed, and that she was absolutely so devoid of reverence, as to call the Right Rev. Bishop Doane by his familiar name, of "George." A schoolmistress is next introduced to help the evidence, by saying that on a certain occasion, when she punished Henrietta by locking her in a dark cellar, she was surprised to find, on giving her release, that she had not even cried a tear, or expressed the least concern; and, to cap the climax, one of the medical gentlemen who has the conscience to take pay for her keeping at his asylum as a lunatic, is forced into the case, with an oath which is to perform the treble service of acquitting him of having received money for her board on false pretences, of keeping her in future at his establishment, on the same profitable terms, and of helping the plaintiff in his case.

The strongest point relied upon, however, was, that she had married a miserable gardener, who was disgraced with poverty, and whose vocation was so utterly downright and inglorious as to oblige him to till the earth for his support. In answer to this grave and ridiculous parade of visionary assumptions, rebutting testimony was put in on every point, (both medical and other), and its force impressed most ably and ingeniously by Mr. Ryan, the counsel for the defence.

Two lawyers of the highest ability followed him, however, and his honor, Judge Edmonds, volunteering his personal opinion as a make weight to a judicial address upon the law, so perplexed the jury with the refinements of insanity, that they became insane themselves from very sympathy, and brought in a verdict which consigns the miserable girl to a lunatic asylum, or, what is the same thing, the treatment of a lunatic for life. Here ends the case. The proud father has triumphed. Love is bound and gagged like a wanton criminal, and poverty has been hit to the wall. The blood of the "Croes" is preserved from legal taint, though not from actual stain. But while we look upon the spectacle of the forlorn young lady consigned to a prison to cool her rebellious blood, what must we think of the motives that would prefer to see her remain soiled beyond redemption, to beholding her the honorable wife of an honest and hard-working man? It is cruel beyond example! Cruel though the father's case be true; for her insanity, (if it be that she is really insane,) was never vicious, and would have received far more tender and consoling care in the arms of a cherishing husband, than with her blighted heart and broken hopes, she will obtain from the society of lunatics and the rude hands of a professional prison-keeper. Her only insanity was the insanity for which marriage is the proper cure, and the misguided parent will yet seriously regret that he did not let the fever of his impassioned girl cure itself in the natural way.

A. M. C. SMITH, OR A ROGUE CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP.—The recent infamous and unparalleled attempt of the above named individual to swindle us of our legal rights, and surprise us with a fraudulent indictment, has won an attention and elicited a comment from the country press, which is a tacit rebuke to our own silence on the subject. Our excuse for this, however, is, that we have been patiently awaiting, for the past four weeks, the tardy action of the Court of Sessions, on a preliminary motion, made by us to strike the worthless paper from the record.

It will be recollected by all but our new subscribers of the last four weeks, that A. M. C. Smith, of the "old police," through a mistaken notion of deterring us from canvassing his conduct as a public servant, laid an information against us at the police. We answered to the charge, claimed a hearing in our defence, and, relying on the complainant's consciousness of our power to prove whatever he might have the hardihood to deny, offered to put him on the stand to prove our charges by his own unwilling lips. Dreading the ordeal through a stronger motive than his constitutional antipathy to truth, he sought out a lawyer to teach him to evade it. The conjunction was a happy one, and the result of it was the conception of a trick, which, though quite worthy of its contrivers, is otherwise unequalled for detestable baseness and utter want of principle.

We stood prepared to meet them upon the ground which they had themselves selected; but moved by fear, and actuated by ulterior views, they shirked the impartial offer, and demanded a postponement. We opposed this movement, and demurred to the delay, when, to our surprise, we were met with a threat from this honest injured man that if we did not consent to the adjournment of a week, he would withdraw his complaint. Rather than suffer an equivocal discharge from a complaint so insolent as to be without example, we of course refused the offer, and preferred to agree to the hard terms of an-

CASE OF GEORGE C. KING.—This person, whose arrest as the absconding partner of P. H. Holt, flour merchant, caused so much excitement in a certain circle, a few weeks since, was brought before the Court of Chancery in this city this week, and the Vice Chancellor made an order, that the defendant pay into Court \$11,200 of the funds and partnership concern of Holt & Co., on the complainant filing a bond to discharge to the partnership debts, and to indemnify the defendant against the same. We guess will not be paid before New Year's, the \$11,200 but it may be by the next fourth of July, if Daniel Webster says so. See his opinion on the Maine boundary question.

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How excessive heat produces *Coup de Soleil*, or a sudden prostration or a paralysis of the body and mind. The disease popularly known as **BEING SUN-STUCK.**
The only persons subject to this dreadful physical evil are those already in a state of incipient disease. For of one hundred men, all working, exposed to a hot sun, one, perhaps will only be *sun-struck*; he was no more exposed than the ninety-nine, but he had that within him, which being acted upon by the rays of a vertical sun, produced a tremendous acceleration of the putrifying principle in his body, which, becoming gaseous in its nature, ascends to the brain, and occasions a sudden shock to the whole nervous system, which terminates in a perfect suspension of all the powers of the mind and body. Had BRANDRETH PILLS been used the day previous, this would, in all probability have been prevented; because the matters which became so poisonous in consequence of exposure to the heat, would have been out of the body; let them be used in doses of eight or ten pills or more after the attack; if medicine will do good they will do it. The wisest plan is to take them in time, which is to be sure and use them the moment any ill-health is felt. If this were done we should have very few deaths from exposure to the sun or other causes.

CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, and sudden attacks of **BILIOUS COLIC**, are often said to arise from eating some particular article, as fruit and the like. This is folly, and shows the true principle is lost sight of entirely, as regards the occasion of these disorders. Twenty persons all eat of the same fruit; one only is attacked with Colic, Dysentery, or Cholera Morbus. All the nineteen are just as well the day after as they were the day before; the fact is, they were well the day before; but the one attacked had certain impurities in his body, which were roused into action by the fruit; the fruit was not to blame; the impure humors were the cause of the difficulty. A dose or two, or at most a week's use of Brandreth Pills, would have placed that person's body in such a healthy condition that the fruit would have been one of the most beneficial articles of diet. In fact, during this hot weather, nothing is better to eat than fruit—and the more the better. No harm will ever come of eating fruit or vegetables in their season, provided Brandreth Pills are occasionally resorted to. When any of these diseases attack the body, no other medicine is necessary but Brandreth's Pills. Let them be used in the beginning, so as to act very strongly. It may be necessary to use sometimes as many as twenty Pills in the first few hours, say in doses of four or five every little while, until the Pills have evidently taken effect. Often one dose of four or six Pills will be all that is required to effect a cure. Should the disease be obstinate, use a little gum water—a table spoonful three or four times a day. The Pills must be used until a cure is effected. Nothing will sooner cure.

Those who are obliged to continue in the city at this season, should use these Pills often, as a preventive against sickness. There are many evidences at this time that the atmosphere is far from being pure; this can be established by those who will observe the number of caterpillars on every tree; and it should be remembered we are breathing this atmosphere of disease-creating power, whose impurities breed these insects every moment of time. This baneful atmosphere incorporates itself with our blood, and tends to make it impure. Brandreth's Pills take out this impurity—acts as disinfectors—prevents all mischief—and persons, by using them, may keep their health in any climate, no matter what may be its poisonous qualities. What shall we do then under these circumstances, to secure our health? We need do nothing but use the Brandreth Pills. They purify the blood, prevent an accumulation of bilious and other humors upon which disease finds a resting place in our bodies. For if these humors are suffered to remain, they so vitiate the juices and various fluids of the body, that we become exceedingly subject to contagious and other affections. Therefore it is of the very greatest importance to have BRANDRETH PILLS always on hand; by their timely use much difficulty will be prevented. Should the bowels be constive, immediately take sufficient to produce several free evacuations; and if necessary, continue their use to prevent the same symptoms; for be assured there is no safety even in healthy districts during an American summer, unless the bowels are evacuated once or twice in twenty-four hours. When this does not take place naturally, it must be produced by the use of Brandreth Pills. Do not imagine that even a daily use of these celebrated Pills weakens, or in any manner debilitates. They do not. On the contrary, by their use the functions of the stomach are restored; and the bowels not only cleansed but strengthened; the appetite and digestion become improved. The blood necessarily becomes pure and vigorous, and is much more capable to withstand the effect of malaria, or contagion of any kind, than it would be in a state of impurity. How wonderfully different are the chances of health, to those who follow the above mode of prevention, to those who carry with them a load of impure humors!

Dr. Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per Box, [WITH FULL DIRECTIONS.]
AT DR. BRANDRETH'S PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
241 BROADWAY.
Retail Office 274 Bowery and 241 Hudson-st., N. Y.
Mrs. Booth, No. 5 Market-st., Brooklyn.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.
MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. STORIS, in New York, if further particulars are required.
The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. You agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORIS.
Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1246.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York; and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Harnover street, Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han, sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 89 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 639 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

FIT-SITS!

A GREAT TRIUMPH

IN medicine has been achieved by DR. IVANS & HART in the case of Epileptic Fits (or falling sickness) convulsions, &c. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The proprietors of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully invite physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable. Please call on or address (post paid) the following persons:—
William H. Parsells, afflicted 23 years, 73 Norfolk Street, N. Y.; Jacob Petty, 5 years, 174 Delancy street, N. Y.; the daughter of Oliver C. Denslow, Esq., 9 years, Yonkers, N. Y.; the son of D. Randell, Esq., 6 years, 94 East Broadway, N. Y.; Mr. Bennett 9 years, 171 Grand street, N. Y.; James Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover street, N. Y.; Joseph Mc Dugal, 8 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; James Smith, 12 years, 136 Suffolk street, N. Y.; Henry W. Smith, son of Henry J. Smith, 5 years, N. Y. Custom House.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.
N. B. Prices per box with full directions, \$9, \$17 and \$24. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 184 Grand street.

Agents.—I. N. Parker, 38 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.; A. Skiddy, 260 Race street, Philadelphia; J. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad street, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Huggins, 127 Chapel street, New Haven, Ct.; B. W. Bull, Hartford, Ct.; Ludlow & Co., Staten Island; Barlow & Peck, Prattville, New York.

GOURARD'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE FINGER NAILS. No. 1.—Byron says, "there is nothing so distinctive of birth as the hand." This is true, but more especially so if the hand be excessively white, as well as small. Particular attention should also be paid to the condition of the Finger Nails. The Nails, to be elegant, should be of an oval form, transparent, and without specks or ridges of any kind; the semi-lunar fold (or white half-circle) should be fully developed, and the pellicle or cuticle which forms the configuration around the root of the nails, must be thin and well defined. This pellicle when properly arranged, should give the nail as nearly as possible, the shape of a half filbert.

To realize the whiteness and delicacy of hand according to the Baronian standard, it is simply necessary to wash with *Gourard's Italian Medicated Soap*, as all disfigurements of the skin, such as tan, freckles, redness, roughness, pimples, chaps, cracks, chafes, &c., instantly flee before its wonder-working powers. This Soap gives an exquisite transparency and polish to the Nails, removes the unsightly white specks alluded to above, and thins, softens and defines the skin around the roots of the nails. It can be used with hard or salt water, and is delightful for shaving.

The public is earnestly requested to remember that the genuine preparations of Dr. FELIX GOURARD can only be obtained at his depot, 67 Walker-st. first store from Broadway.

FINE WATCHES, SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices,—prices always corresponding with the quality of the article. Also Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article, will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
76 Chatham street.

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."
The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to
W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a18

BEAR'S OIL.

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the OIL prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR to the BALD and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. H. JOHNSON has spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and has prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by H. JOHNSON, No. 273 Broadway, Granite Building, cor. of Chamber-st. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. feb 13

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, wholesale and retail Chemist and Druggist, 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber-st. (Granite Building), and 100 Fulton-st., corner of William; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all the respectable druggists in the United States. feb 14

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER-SAFE.

The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low. \$20 6m

PLUMBE NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

FOUNDED 1840.

AWARDED THE GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS, FOR FIRST PREMIUM AND TWO HIGHEST HONORS, At the National, the Massachusetts, the New-York, and the Pennsylvania Exhibitions, for the most

Splendid Coloured Daguerreotypes, AND BEST APPARATUS.

NEW-YORK, - - - - - 261 Broadway, Boston, - - - - - 75 Court-street. PHILADELPHIA, - - - - - 146 Chesnut street. BALTIMORE, - - - - - 206 Baltimore-street. PARIS, - - - - - 127 Ville Rue du Temple. WASHINGTON CITY, - - - - - Pennsylvania Avenue. PETERSBURG, VA., - - - - - Sycamore-street. CINCINNATI, - - - - - cor. 4th and Walnut sts. LIVERPOOL, - - - - - 32 Church-street.

Portraits taken in any weather, in exquisite style. Apparatus, instructions, and all materials furnished. aug 8

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1846.

TO the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York: Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the next general election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit: a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State. Two Canal Commissioners, to supply the places of Joseph Earle, Jr., and Stephen Clark, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next. A Senator for the First Senatorial District, to supply the deficiency which will accrue by the expiration of the term of service of John A. Loti, on the last day of December next. A Representative in the thirtieth Congress of the United States, for the Third Congressional District, consisting of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th Wards of the city of New-York. Also, a Representative in the said Congress for the Fourth Congressional District, consisting of the 6th, 7th, 10th, and 13th Wards of said city. Also a Representative in the said Congress for the Fifth Congressional District, consisting of the 9th, 6th, and 14th Wards of said city. And also a representative in the said Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, consisting of the 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Wards of said City.

Also the following officers for the said county, to wit: Sixteen Members of the Assembly, a Sheriff in the place of William Jones, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A County Clerk in the place of James Conner, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next, and a Coroner in the place of Edmund G. Rawson, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Yours, respectfully,
N. S. BENTON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, New-York, Aug. 24, 1846.
The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State and the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided for.

WM. JONES,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye," will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by H. JOHNSON, Chemist, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber street. Sold also at 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. feb 14

\$50 REWARD.

Stolen on 11th Sept. from 294 Madison street, a lady's small gold patent lever watch, No. "12925," maker, G. B. Beady, of Liverpool; gold dial, ornamented with a lady and dog surmounted with a wreath in raised work. The cases are engine turned, chased on the edge, and the ring for the chain is likewise chased. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the article, on application to 294 Madison street or at this office. \$2011

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
448	William B. Clark	"	28	gray	dark	dark	5 8 1/2	Niagara Co., N. Y.	farmer	" 8, 1845, Newport, Ky.	" 12, " "	
449	Cornelius O'Neill	"	A 35	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Donegal, Ireland	sailor	" 25, 1846, Detroit, Mich.	" 5, " Detroit, Mich.	
450	James McDonald	Recruit	28	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Dublin, Ireland	tailor	Jan. 27, " New-York	" 19, " Fort Columbus	
451	George Mustard	" 4th In.	31	blue	light	fair	5 5	Burlin, Germany	labourer	Sept. 1, " "	" 16, " "	
452	Anthony Mackay	" 8th In.	34	gray	light	fair	5 5	Newburg, N. Y.	butcher	Aug. 1, " Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	" 18, " "	
453	Abraham A. Shultz	" 8th In.	34	gray	brown	fair	5 5	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	tailor	July 30, " "	" 19, " "	
454	Thomas I. Barber	Music Boy	14	hazel	brown	fair	4 8	London, England	learning music	May 29, " New-York	" 19, " "	
455	William H. Barber	"	13	hazel	brown	fair	4 9	New-York	"	" 29, " "	" 19, " "	
456	Edward Benhart	"	13	hazel	brown	fair	4 7	Germany	"	Jan. 8, " "	" 19, " "	
457	William C. Morgan	"	14	black	black	fair	4 10	New-York	"	May 20, " "	" 19, " "	
458	Joseph Conway	Rec't 7th In.	31	gray	brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Ireland	labourer	Sept. 11, " Worcester, Mass.	" 12, " Worcester	
459	Michael Bulger	" 6th In.	26	dark	black	fair	5 7	Tipperary, Ireland	"	Aug. 29, " Milwaukee, N. Y.	" 4, " Milwaukee	
460	Michael Henry	1st Drag.	31	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Derry, Ireland	"	Sept. 12, " Philadelphia	" 17, " Philadelphia	
461	Charles Martin	Rec't 1st Inf.	33	hazel	black	light	5 6	Enniskillen, Ireland	labourer	Sept. 6, " Galena, Ill.	" 24, " Galena	
462	Michael Connolly	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Ireland	labourer	July 8, " Chicago, W. T.	Aug. 22, " Chicago	
463	William Stoddard	M'ty Acady	25	gray	dark	light	5 7	Scotland	physician	Jan. 1, 1845, West Point	" 18, " West Point	Hospital Steward
464	Daniel M. Scott	"	23	hazel	light	fair	5 7	Fishkill	blacksmith	Apr. 16, 1845, "	Sept. 18, " "	Sapper and Miner
465	Lorenzo Bohrmelon	Recruit	23	blue	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Bremen, Germany	farmer	Aug. 4, " Erie, Pa.	" 13, " Erie	
466	John Hancock	"	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	"	farmer	" 4, " "	" 13, " "	
467	James Stewart	"	25	hazel	dark	fair	5 6 1/2	Dumfries, Ireland	hatter	Sept. 9, " "	" 12, " "	
468	Henry W. Nicholls	M'd Rifles	23	dark	dark	fair	5 6	Westmoreland co., Pa.	wagon mk'r	" 4, " Springfield, Ohio	" 18, " Springfield	
469	William Crutick	7th Inf.	23	blue	dark	fair	5 7	Mustar, Ireland	labourer	" 21, " Mass.	" 22, " "	
470	Samuel Ray	Recruit	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 2	Belfast	labourer	" 10, " Lowell, Mass.	" 24, " Lowell	
471	Winfield Scott Kimball	"	23	hazel	d brown	fair	5 8 1/2	Newport, R. I.	baker	" 19, " Boston, Mass.	" 24, " Boston	
472	Alexander Edwards	M'd Rifles G	23	hazel	light	fair	5 8	Jefferson Co., Ind.	farmer	Aug. 15, " Charleston, S. C.	" 12, " Charleston, S. C.	Sup'd near Greenburg, S. C.
473	William Richmond	Rec't 1st Inf.	23	blue	sandy	hazel	5 6 1/2	Ross Co., Ohio	labourer	Aug. 15, " Galena, Ill.	Aug. 27, " Near lake Papin	in route to fort Snelling
474	George W. Massey	" 7th Inf.	20	lt blue	dark	fair	5 4 1/2	Belgrade, Maine	farmer	Sept. 15, " Augusta, Me.	Sept. 21, " Augusta	
475	Patrick Grady	3d Inf.	18	blue	brown	fair	5 5	Brooklyn, N. Y.	musician	Mc'h 16, 1844, St. Niagara, N. Y.	July 5, 1845, Fort Niagara	Lives near Peekskill.
476	Sylvester Odell	2d Art.	24	dark	dark	ruddy	5 7	Putnam co., N. Y.	farmer	Sept. 19, Peekskill, N. Y.	Sept. 20, Peekskill	Supposed to be going to
477	Henry Brost	"	G 23	blue	sandy	fair	5 7 1/2	Germany	baker	" 22, New-York	" 28, Governor's Island	Wheeling, Va.
478	William Caldwell	Recruit	31	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Bongall, Me.	laborer	" 21, 1846, Boston, Mass.	" 29, 1846, Boston	
479	George Miller	"	31	gray	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Hanover, Pa.	shoemaker	" 3, " Baltimore, Md.	" 22, " Baltimore	
480	John Hilsenbeck	"	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Wertemberg, Germany	laborer	" 21, " Harrisburgh, Pa.	" 24, " Harrisburgh	
481	Reuben Haines	"	35	black	black	dark	5 8	Bethlehem, Pa.	physician	" 15, " Pottsville, Pa.	" 26, " Pottsville	
482	George W. Ford	"	39	brown	dark	light	5 7 1/2	Albany, N. Y.	shoemaker	June 1, " Watervliet Arsenal	June 9, " Watervliet Arsenal	
483	John Gurn	"	31	brown	brown	light	5 7	Ireland	shoemaker	Aug. 17, " Covington, Md.	Sept. 9, " Jefferson bk's	
484	Thomas Brady	1st Drag.	23	blue	dark	dark	5 9 1/2	Ireland	sailor	" 17, " "	" 9, " "	
485	Volney Turner	"	F 23	gray	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Indiana	carpenter	" 8, " Terre Haute	" 7, " "	
486	John Follmer	"	F 23	dark	dark	dark	5 8	Germany	stone mason	July 7, " St. Louis, Mo.	" 2, " "	
487	Benj. B. Bellington	M'td rifles	31	blue	lt brown	fair	5 8	Ohio	farmer	" 6, " Columbus, Ohio	" 9, " "	
488	Sidney Comstock	"	C 23	blue	lt brown	fair	5 8	Ohio	farmer	" 20, " Quincy, Ill.	" 18, " "	
489	Thomas P. Carr	2d art.	D 26	blue	sandy	light	5 11 1/2	Newburg, N. Y.	soldier	April, 3, 1845, Fort Mifflin	" 18, " Fort Columbus	
490	Michael Tynan	"	D 26	blue	brown	dark	5 4 1/2	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	July 17, " Burlington	" 18, " "	
491	John W. Ternilger	"	B 21	gray	dark	fair	5 7	Ulster, N. Y.	laborer	Aug. 10, " Kingston	" 12, " "	
492	Jesse I. Pierce	"	B 21	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Whitehall, N. Y.	farmer	June 11, " Burlington	" 15, " "	
493	John Murphy	"	B 28	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Ireland	tailor	July 3, " New-York	" 17, " "	
494	Richard T. Bennett	"	B 37	gray	fair	fair	5 10	Ireland	clerk	June 1, " "	" 17, " "	
495	Michael Ives	"	C 34	gray	dark	fair	5 6	Ireland	laborer	May 30, " "	" 23, " "	
496	George Washington	4th art.	C 25	blue	light	fair	5 6	Baltimore, Md.	laborer	" 29, 1845, Cumberland	" 9, " Fort Monroe, Va.	
497	Henry Bender	"	K 25	gray	light	fair	5 9 1/2	Hessen, Germany	tailor	June 30, 1846, Fort Monroe	" 10, " "	
498	John Logan	"	A 34	gray	red	fair	5 6	Muskingham co., Ohio	laborer	Aug. 22, " Zanesville	" 7, " Zanesville, Ohio	Deserted once before.
499	John Mason	"	A 30	dark	brown	fair	5 11	Fayette co., Pa.	silver smith	" 22, " "	" 6, " "	
500	John Badgley	Recruit	31	gray	brown	light	5 9 1/2	Salina, N. Y.	farmer	" 10, " Erie, Pa.	" 22, " Erie, Pa.	
501	James McGurk	4th Inf.	25	gray	dark	dark	5 6	Ballaugh, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 14, " Buffalo, N. Y.	" 16, " Buffalo	
502	Henry Spencer	M'td rifle	33	blue	black	fair	5 8 1/2	City of New York	tailor	Sept. 10, " Nashville, Ky.	" 22, " Nashville	
503	John Moore	6th Inf.	25	hazel	d brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Waterford, Ireland	cooper	Oct. 10, 1845, Newport	Aug. 30, " Fort Smith, Ark.	
504	Peter Meeks	Rec't 8th Inf.	26	gray	brown	light	5 8	Reading, Penn.	soldier	Sept. 23, 1846, Reading	Sept. 29, " Reading	
505	James Andrews	4th art.	B 18	dark	dark	dark	5 7 1/2	Henry, Indiana	saddler	May 16, 1846, Pittsburg	Aug. 1, " Near fort Jessup	en route to Texas.
506	David Harbaugh	"	B 29	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Washington, Md.	shoemaker	June 2, " "	Aug. 1, " "	en route to Texas.
507	James Clark	Rec't 7th In.	27	blue	brown	dark	5 9	Mayo, Ireland	farmer	Sept. 22, " New York	July 20, " Ft. Columbus, N. Y.	
508	F. N. Lambert	Rec't 3d art.	23	blue	sandy	fair	5 7 1/2	Prince Edward's Island	lumberer	July 30, " Bangor, Me.	Sept. 22, " "	
509	Henry Brost	Rec't 3d dg's	21	gray	brown	ruddy	5 6	Germany	baker	Sept. 22, " New-York	Sept. 30, " "	
510	Adolph Sabatsky	Rec't 4th In.	24	blue	fair	fair	5 8 1/2	Poland	labourer	Aug. 13, " New-York	Oct. 1, " "	
511	George Cunningham	Rec't 7th In.	25	black	dark	fair	5 4 1/2	Glasgow, Scotland	stonecutter	Sept. 7, " New-York	Oct. 2, " "	
512	Samuel Jessup	Rec't 6th In.	25	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Egremont, Mass.	mill	Aug. 10, " Providence, R. I.	Oct. 6, " "	
513	John Bilmore	Rec't 4th In.	25	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Canada	labourer	Aug. 24, " Pottsville, Pa.	Oct. 6, " "	
514	Joseph P. Smith	Recruit	24	blue	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Smyrna, N. Y.	blacksmith	Sept. 8, " New-Bedford	Oct. 6, " "	
515	Jonathan D. Hines	Rifles	E 21	blue	light	fair	5 6 1/2	Clinton co., Ohio	surveyor	July 17, " Logan's port, Ind.	Sept. 1, " Newport b'ks, Ky.	
516	James Spears	Drag's	K 28	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Wilkinson, Geo.	farmer	June 22, " St. Louis	Sept. 3, " Ft. Leavenworth	
517	Linus Scott	1st Inf.	F 47	hazel	brown	dark	5 2	Washington co., N. Y.	soldier	June 3, 1846, Fort Crawford	Sept. 9, " from furlough	
518	Henry Muller	M'td rifle	F 31	hazel	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Delaware co., Ohio	shoemaker	July 15, 1846, Columbus	Sept. 27, " Jefferson barracks	
519	George Hanneberg	1st drag's	F 34	hazel	dark	dark	5 9	Germany	musician	July 16, 1846, St. Louis, Mo.	Sept. 14, " "	
520	Basilius Rutherford	1st drag's	F 35	hazel	brown	fair	5 5	Germany	musician	July 30, " "	Sept. 14, " "	
521	B. B. Billington	M'td rifle	B 31	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Geauga co., Ohio	farmer	July 6, " Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 9, " "	
522	Henry Matten	M'td rifle	B 23	hazel	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Delaware co., Ohio	shoemaker	July 15, " "	Sept. 27, " "	escaped from guard house.
523	Peter T. Christman	1st drag's	H 23	dark	brown	dark	5 10	Sea, Virginia	labourer	Dec. 6, 1843, St. Louis	Sept. 5, " Ft. Gibson	took with him a horse, saddle and bridle.
524	William G. Graham	Recruit	25	gray	brown	fair	5 8 1/2	New York	labourer	Sept. 17, 1846, Zanesville, Ohio	Sept. 24, " Newport barracks	
525	George H. Utter	Recruit	31	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Newark, N. J.	hatter	Sept. 12, " "	Sept. 24, " "	
526	Matthew Dunivan	Recruit	25	blue	brown	dark	5 7	Cork, Ireland	blacksmith	Aug. 20, " Wheeling, Va.	Sept. 6, " "	
527	William F. Edwards	3d Inf.	E 23	blue	fair	light	5 7 1/2	Wilson City, Tenn.	farmer	July 28, " Nashville, Tenn.	Sept. 11, " Nashville	